

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

NO. 29.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-  
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Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the  
west.

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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and  
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by  
having nicely

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COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
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Turn out that class of printing in the highest style  
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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds,  
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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.  
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.  
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHEONIX HOTEL,  
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets),  
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are new and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.

Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistants, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.

Professions, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will always find him ready to minister to their comforts in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.  
Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862-w&twtm.  
Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.  
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CARNEAL, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes.

J. B. TEMPLE,  
P. SWIGERT,  
April 13-w&twtm. Ex't's of T. D. Carnal.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.  
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [decil] GRAY & TODD'S.

Z. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Street.  
GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-ff.

JAMES A. HARPER,  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

LEAVING secured the services of a competent  
Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give  
particular attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate  
or Personal Property, either in the city or  
country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.  
January 1862.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1860-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED..... WM. F. BARRET.  
SPEED & BARRET,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,  
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the  
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,  
BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court  
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the  
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ff]

For Sale.  
A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and  
Jacks and Jennets.

I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NE-  
GRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old,  
sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE,  
which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never  
been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next  
spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN  
JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given.  
now 20 w&twtf. L. W. MACEY.

TAX PAYERS

WILL please take notice that their taxes  
must be paid. Further indulgence cannot  
be given. You will please be ready whenever  
called upon by

R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county;  
R. B. Innis, on the north side of the county;  
J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort;  
And I will always be found at my office to receive  
from whomsoever may call.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.  
December 23, 1861-ff.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shoot-  
ing game, and cutting trees upon our  
premises. The law will be enforced against all  
who do so.

JOSEPH TERRY,  
S. B. SOOFIELD,  
THOMAS ELLIOTT,  
JEPHTHA D. PARSON,  
DR. J. R. HAWKINS,  
HUGH ALLEN,  
TALBOT COLLINS.  
FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861.

DENTAL SURGERY,  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

IS operations on the Teeth will be directed  
by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to  
uniform success. From this he is enabled to  
operate with far less pain to the patient void of  
danger. All work warranted; the workmanship  
will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully re-  
ceived.

Office at his residence on Main street.  
Frankfort, May 27, 1861.

STANLEY & WEITZEL,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a select stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear,  
which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant their work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
March 13, 1862-3w.

[Yeoman copy.]

M. FOLK..... R. H. BUCKLEY.

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

M. POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed  
a copartnership, will practice in the coun-  
ties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bour-  
bon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court  
of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.  
Jan. 28, 1862.

LAW NOTICE.

WE HAVE ON HAND & LARGE STOCK  
CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Cir-  
cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort and  
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business  
confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address THOS. B. MONROE, Secretary of State,  
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, Office short street.  
Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished  
professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe,  
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort  
will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtf.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO MORTON & GRISWOLD)

Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job  
Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assort-  
ment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classi-  
cal, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low pri-  
ces. Paper of every description, quality, and  
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Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries  
supplied at a small advance on cost, Wholesale or  
Retail.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles North of Frankfort, on  
the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars  
apply to

R. C. STEELE,  
Frankfort Ky.

August 8-ff.

Artesian Well Water.

SUPPLY always on hand at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

April, 1860.

POWDER.

KEGS POWDER for sale by

GWIN & OWEN.

75 July 22, 1861.

JAMES L. LOW & CO.

Frankfort, Ky.

Artesian Well Water.

SUPPLY always on hand at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Frankfort Ky.

Artesian Well Water.

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**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

**OFFICIAL.**

**LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,**  
Passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 152.]

[From the Columbus (O.) Statesman.]  
**A Terrific Encounter with a Boa Constrictor.**

One of the most thrilling incidents which have ever come to our knowledge, occurred a few days since in a "side show" with Van Amburg & Co's Menagerie, where two enormous snakes, an anaconda and a boa constrictor, were on exhibition. Both of the huge reptiles are kept in one case with a glass top, opening at the side. And the keeper was engaged in the act of feeding them when the event occurred. The larger

of the snakes, the boa constrictor, which is some thirty feet long, and as large around the middle as a man's thigh, had just swallowed two rabbits when the keeper introduced his arm and body into the cage for the purpose of reaching a third to the anaconda at the opposite corner.

While in this position the boa, not satisfied with his share of the rations, made a spring, probably with the intention of securing the remaining rabbit, but instead fastened its jaws upon the keeper's hand, and, with the rapidity of lightning threw three coils around the poor fellow, thus rendering him entirely helpless. His shouts of distress at once brought several men to his assistance, and among them, fortunately was a well-known showman named Townsend, a man of great muscular power, and what was of much more importance, one who had been familiar with the habits of these repulsive monsters all his life, having owned some of the largest ones ever brought to this country.

The situation of the keeper was now perilous in the extreme. The first thing to be done was to uncoil the snake from around him, but it in attempting this the reptile should become in the least degree angered, he would, in a second, contract his coils with a power sufficient to crush the life out of an ox. A single quick convulsion of the creature, and the keeper's soul would be in eternity! This Townsend fully understood; so without attempting to disturb the boa's hold upon the keeper's hand, he managed by sheer power yet extremely cautious movements to uncoil the snake without exciting him, after which, by the united exertions of two strong men, the jaws were pried open and the man released in a completely exhausted condition. The bite of the boa constrictor is not poisonous, and although the bitten hand was immensely swollen the next day, no serious results were apprehended. A more narrow escape from a most horrible death, it would be difficult to imagine.

• • •

**AFFAIRS AT FORT SCOTT.**—Col. Barstow, with a part of his command, returned from Fort Scott Sunday, having left there the Thursday morning previous.

The Court Martial for the trial of the Indian expedition officers was dissolved by General Blunt, the arrests suspended till further orders, and the officers ordered to their respective commands.

Col. B. had a narrow escape from the force of from 1,500 to 2,200 under the secession Colonel Coffey. He was led into the ambush by a faithless "butcher" guide, and was entirely unprepared for the attack. He repulsed the enemy's first charge, and succeeded in securing his retreat, with all his force, except Surgeon Reynolds and the ambulance driver, who became surrounded and were captured with a small store of medicines. A small baggage train of two wagons were also lost, Col. B.'s uniform and camp chest being in one of them. The enemy followed the retreat about three miles, the carbines of the Wisconsin cavalry being used with effect upon them, whenever opportunity offered for a demonstration of the rear guard. From 7 to 10 of the enemy were killed on the pursuit.

Among the trophies captured by the Col. one was a splendid revolver marked "Col. Allen, Col. 10th Wis. Vol." lost by that officer, who was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing—showing where the troops now invading Kansas came from.

Col. Cloud with a large force left Fort Scott Wednesday for somewhere, and Thursday sent back for all available reinforcements, which were promptly forwarded. We see learn by a rumor that General Blunt accompanied them to take command in person.—Leavenworth Conservative, 19th Aug.

• • •

**PLAIN WORDS.**—The London Daily News publishes a long letter from Wm. Stewart, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in which occurs this plain spoken expression:

In a word, if the English people wish to strike at the highest hopes and most precious treasure of a free, enlightened, and Christian nation—if they wish to become the champions of human slavery, with its well-known cruelties and immorality; to share the spoils with the thief, strengthen the arm of the murderer, prolong a quarrel they cannot settle, increase bloodshed and suffering, bring the horrors of war home to their own firesides, increase their taxation and price of food, lose our trade and cotton, and wage a desperate and unjust war with a powerful nation—the way to do it all is to interfere with us.

• • •

**THE PRESIDENT OF BRIGADIERS.**—A gentleman recently from Washington tells a characteristic anecdote of our facetious Chief Magistrate. In response to a very high recommendation for a Brigadier Generalship, Mr. Lincoln replied that as the number of officers of this grade allowed by Congress (two hundred) was already full, he could make no more appointments. What we needed now was the rank and file. There were enough Generals. He was afraid our army would soon be in a like predicament with a certain great Western herdsman, who, in his ambition to improve his stock, had entirely overlooked the value of cows and calves, and to his dismay found he had nothing left but bulls.

• • •

**ALARMING EPIDEMIC.**—A new England paper gives an account of an alarming epidemic which has lately broken out in that and several other vicinities. It takes no particular form, and what is most singular is very seldom visible in outward effects. The fact of the person's illness who is affected with it is most generally only known by their assertion, which they are very free in announcing to all who will allow themselves to be bared by the recital. Those only who are affected are men between the ages of 18 and 45!

• • •

A man who owned a lot in Sacramento, California, during the late floods, went to see if his fence was washed away. He found that he had lost his fence, but had caught a fine two-story house, which made him a good deal more than square in the operation.

months of which shall have been sea service. From and after the fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the nomination of candidates for admission into the Naval Academy shall be made between the fifth of March and the first of July of each year, upon the recommendation of the member or delegate, from actual residents of his district, and they shall be examined for admission in July: Provided, That when any candidate who has been so nominated shall upon examination be found physically or mentally disqualified for admission, the member or delegate from whose district he was so nominated shall be notified to recommend another candidate, who shall be examined in September following. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, as soon after the fifth of March as possible, to notify, in writing, each member and delegate of any vacancy that may exist in his district; and if said member or delegate neglects to recommend a candidate by the first of July in that year, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to fill the vacancy. Midshipmen deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the academy, or in the service, unless upon recommendation of the academic board; nor shall any officer of the navy who has been dismissed by sentence of a court-martial, or suffered to resign to escape one, ever again become an officer of the navy: Provided, however, That no greater number of midshipmen shall be appointed by the President at large under this or any other law of Congress than shall be allowed by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the vessels of the United States navy shall be divided into four classes, to be commanded, as near as may be, as follows:

First rates, by commanders.

Second rates, by captains.

Third rates, by commanders.

Fifth. Lieutenant commanders.

Sixth. Lieutenants.

Seventh. Masters.

Eighth. Ensigns.

Ninth. Midshipmen.

See. 2. And be it further enacted, That the number of officers allowed to each grade shall not exceed nine rear admirals, eighteen commodores, thirty-six captains, seventy-two commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenants, one hundred and forty-four masters, one hundred and forty-four ensigns, and one hundred and forty-four midshipmen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint an advisory board of not less than three officers, senior to those to be reported upon, who shall carefully scrutinize the active list of line officers above and including the grade of masters in the line of promotion, and report to him in writing those who, in the opinion of the board, are worthy of further promotion, in the following words: We hereby certify that —— has the moral, mental, physical, and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all his duties, both at sea and on shore, of the grade to which he is to be promoted, and recommend him for promotion.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers recommended shall be immediately commissioned according to their present seniority, in the following grades and numbers, viz: eighteen commodores, thirty-six captains, twenty-seven commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenants, one hundred and forty-four masters, and one hundred and forty-four ensigns: Provided, That this number of officers remain upon the active list after the action of the board, otherwise as soon as the graduates from the Naval Academy are available for promotion.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a small advisory board shall be appointed at least once in every four years: Provided, That the same officers shall not be eligible for two successive terms.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nine rear admirals may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be selected, during war, from those officers upon the active list not below the grade of commanders, who have distinguished themselves, or shall hereafter most eminently distinguish themselves, by courage, skill, and genius in their profession: Provided, That no officer shall be promoted to this grade unless, upon recommendation of the President by name, he has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service. During times of peace vacancies to this grade shall be filled by regular promotion from the list of commanders, subject to examination as aforesaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, any officer of the navy now upon the active list, not below the grade of commander, has received, or shall receive, by name, during the present war, a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished service, such officer shall not be reappointed except for cause until he has been fifty-five years in the naval service of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any line officer of the navy or marine corps may be advanced one grade, if, upon recommendation of the President, by name, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, or for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall have received or shall hereafter receive a temporary appointment as acting volunteer lieutenant or acting master in the navy from civil life, authorized by the act of Congress of July twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, may be confirmed in said appointment in the navy, and placed in the line of promotion from the date of said confirmation, if, upon the recommendation of the President, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy: Provided, The number of officers allowed in each grade by this act shall not be increased thereby. Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers, or acting masters' mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer and the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the students at the Naval Academy shall be styled midshipmen and until their final graduating examination, when, if successful, they shall be commissioned ensigns, ranking according to merit. The number allowed at the academy shall be two for every member and delegate of the House of Representatives, two for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. They shall be between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, physically sound and well formed, and of robust constitution. They shall be examined for admittance into the academy according to the regulations which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Navy, and if rejected shall not have the privilege of another examination for admission to the same class unless recommended by the board of examiners. The President shall select the two from the District of Columbia and the ten at large, and the President shall also be allowed three yearly appointments of midshipmen, who shall be not over eighteen years of age, who shall be selected from boys enlisted in the navy, and who have been at least one year in the service, six

months of which shall have been sea service.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That when any candidate who has been so nominated shall upon examination be found physically or mentally disqualified for admission, the member or delegate from whose district he was so nominated shall be notified to recommend another candidate, who shall be examined in September following. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, as soon after the fifth of March as possible, to notify, in writing, each member and delegate of any vacancy that may exist in his district; and if said member or delegate neglects to recommend a candidate by the first of July in that year, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to fill the vacancy. Midshipmen deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the academy, or in the service, unless upon recommendation of the academic board; nor shall any officer of the navy who has been dismissed by sentence of a court-martial, or suffered to resign to escape one, ever again become an officer of the navy: Provided, however, That no greater number of midshipmen shall be appointed by the President at large under this or any other law of Congress than shall be allowed by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the relative rank between officers of the navy and the army on the retired list shall be

as follows:

First rates, by commanders.

Second rates, by captains.

Third rates, by commanders.

Fifth. Lieutenant commanders.

Sixth. Lieutenants.

Seventh. Masters.

Eighth. Ensigns.

Ninth. Midshipmen.

See. 2. And be it further enacted, That the number of officers allowed to each grade shall not exceed nine rear admirals, eighteen commodores, thirty-six captains, seventy-two commanders, one hundred and forty-four lieutenants, one hundred and forty-four masters, and one hundred and forty-four ensigns: Provided, That this number of officers remain upon the active list after the action of the board, otherwise as soon as the graduates from the Naval Academy are available for promotion.

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Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, any officer of the navy now upon the active list, not below the grade of commander, has received, or shall receive, by name, during the present war, a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished service, such officer shall not be reappointed except for cause until he has been fifty-five years in the naval service of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any line officer of the navy or marine corps may be advanced one grade, if, upon recommendation of the President, by name, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, or for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall have received or shall hereafter receive a temporary appointment as acting volunteer lieutenant or acting master in the navy from civil life, authorized by the act of Congress of July twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, may be confirmed in said appointment in the navy, and placed in the line of promotion from the date of said confirmation, if, upon the recommendation of the President, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly meritorious conduct in conflict with the enemy: Provided, The number of officers allowed in each grade by this act shall not be increased thereby. Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers, or acting masters' mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag-officer and the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the students at the Naval Academy shall be styled midshipmen and until their final graduating examination, when, if successful, they shall be commissioned ensigns, ranking according to merit. The number allowed at the academy shall be two for every member and delegate of the House of Representatives, two for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. They shall be between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, physically sound and well formed, and of robust constitution. They shall be examined for admittance into the academy according to the regulations which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Navy, and if rejected shall not have the privilege of another examination for admission to the same class unless recommended by the board of examiners. The President shall select the two from the District of Columbia and the ten at large, and the President shall also be allowed three yearly appointments of midshipmen, who shall be not over eighteen years of age, who shall be selected from boys enlisted in the navy, and who have been at least one year in the service, six

months of which shall have been sea service.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That when any candidate who has been so nominated shall upon examination be found physically or mentally disqualified for admission, the member or delegate from whose district he was so nominated shall be notified to recommend another candidate, who shall be examined in September following. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, as soon after the fifth of March as possible, to notify, in writing, each member and delegate of any vacancy that may exist in his district; and if said member or delegate neglects to recommend a candidate by the first of July in that year, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to fill the vacancy. Midshipmen deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the academy, or in the service, unless upon recommendation of the academic board; nor shall any officer of the navy who has been dismissed by sentence of a court-martial, or suffered to resign to escape one, ever again become an officer of the navy: Provided, however, That no greater number of midshipmen shall be appointed by the President at large under this or any other law of Congress than shall be allowed by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the relative rank between officers of the navy and the army on the retired list shall be

as follows:

First rates, by commanders.

Second rates, by captains.

Third rates, by commanders.

Fifth. Lieutenant commanders.

Sixth. Lieutenants.

Seventh. Masters.

Eighth. Ensigns.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, ..... AUGUST 27, 1862

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be left with the reporters or at this office the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Louisville, Ky., August 24th, 1862.  
[General Orders, No. 3.]

Brigadier General J. T. Boyle is assigned to the command of the troops in and about Louisville, Kentucky, and of such detached forces within the State of Kentucky as are not under the command of Maj. Gen. Nelson, and troops arriving in Louisville will be dispatched by him to their destination under such instructions as he may receive from these headquarters. He will continue his headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky.

All matters not purely military occurring within the State, and not taken cognizance of by Major General Nelson, will be referred, heretofore, to Brigadier General Boyle for his action under such instructions as have been or may hereafter be furnished him.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright.

C. W. FOSTER, A. A. G.

It will be seen by the above order that Gen. Wright has made some changes in the military command of our State. That some change was necessary, the recent series of disasters showed. For fifty days we have had served up daily with our breakfast an account of the defeat of some part of our forces. This dish was either plain, the raw fact, in so many words, or it was smothered in misrepresentation like a steak in onions, to give an appetizing flavor to the otherwise disagreeable truth. But no matter how it was dressed, the unpleasant mess could not be disguised, and all of the reports, whether claiming to be victories or masterly retreats, tasted strongly of defeats. Of course no one was to blame, and we censure no one, but we have been unfortunate. To be unfortunate in war, is to be unfit for the position. It is the employment in which neither mistakes or misfortunes ought to be allowed. We must learn from Jeff. Davis how to deal with unfortunate Generals. He sends them, a la Beauregard, to Bladen Springs, Ala., to recruit their health. He never forgives failure where there was the possibility of a success, and he thus keeps his Generals wide awake, and in constant alarm. It is, do or be done for with them, and it is a policy we would do well to adopt.

Gen. Nelson, who takes command in Kentucky, is, we believe, thoroughly the right man in the right place. If the choice of a commander for the State had been left to the people, we believe they would have unanimously called for him. He has what we all feel we want—skill, zeal, tact, and what is worth them all—vivacity. He is a go-ahead General. He believes in vigorous offensive movements. He is a severe officer, but a remarkably just one. He believes, too, that an army, to affect anything, must move with celerity, and always be moving. He does not believe in regiments squatting on the ground in camp until they become rooted there—till, when they are required to move, they have first to be dug out of the ground like potatoes and turnips.

We will warrant that things will begin to move in this State. Indeed, they have already begun to move, and, inside of a week, there will be news to tell—glorious news, we hope, to make amends for the past.

## News from Cumberland Gap.

We learn by private letter to a citizen of Frankfort from the Gap, of the date of the 20th, that the enemy on this side of the mountain is said to consist of eight regiments of infantry, three thousand cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. The Home Guards have fired on them at different times, with what result is not known. The correspondent says, "we have rations to last us at least fifty days. We have full rations of bacon and beef for thirty-eight days, and by reducing them we could make them last sixty. Of rice, hominy, and beans we have enough for one hundred and twelve days. Breadstuffs we have only for fifteen days, but can grind our hominy on the mill, and make rations that will last much longer than an enemy can live on Cumberland river."

The correspondent says the officers many of them are very anxious to go out and meet the enemy, but Gen. Morgan will not allow it.

He says the pickets were firing all day of the 19th and 20th on the south side of the mountain, with but little damage in all probability to either side. The enemy were seen about Patterson's, 2½ miles south, and some dozen shells were thrown amongst them. Our readers will see from this that the enemy are besieging Gen. Morgan, and the rumors of a repulse may have some foundation in fact. We hope that he will be speedily relieved. Now is the golden opportunity to catch and crush these rebels in the State, and if a swift descent is made upon those on this side of the mountains we can use them up before the other side knows what hurt them.

A private letter from Manchester, Clay county, says they are having dreadful times there. The guerrillas came to Col. May's on the 20th and took a lot of government mules, 98 in number. A negro boy of Mr. J. White's happened to be there riding a fine horse, and the rebels stole both horse and negro. The Home Guards harass them occasionally. In a little brush on Stinking Creek they killed an officer and wounded several. The correspondent adds "if we had leaders it would be hard to restrain boys of ten years old—the whole community is fired up."

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

P. S. We have additional particulars from the Shelby farm fight. Capt. Chiles, that glorious and gallant Kentuckian, drew his sixty-two men up and told them, just at 9 o'clock, P. M.—which was the time he moved his men—that he intended to attack the guerrillas at 12 o'clock, and warned those who didn't intend to fight to leave there. Not a man left. One of the men said "will we have something to drink first?" "Not a drop," replied Chiles, "till the fighting is over, then as much as you please." When he came within a short distance of the camp he sent six men forward as scouts who went, Indian fashion, so near they could hear the horses munching their fodder. They returned, and the small force advanced and began firing at once.

The young man who was killed was Jas. Beatty, of Harrodsburg. He had been a rebel soldier, tempted off by Buckner and his crew, and in proof of his repentance laid his gallant life down in defense of the Union. He was on the rebel side a soldier at Mill Springs, and was a pardoned prisoner after being taken at that battle. An Irishman from Harrodsburg, whose name we regret to say we could not learn, was wounded in the knee. These were the only casualties on our side. The five prisoners are in the Danville jail. The eight wounded are almost certainly mortally wounded. Thirty horses and a large lot of provender was taken.

The rebel forces were led by Geo. Jessie, of Henry county, it is said. Whether he has gone up or not we can't say, but the leaders usually escape.

Subscribers! three cheers with a will for Al. Chiles.

There was a fight at Laurel bridge, we learn, on the 17th, in Laurel county, between Col. Hawks, with some Tennesseans, aided by Capt. Maret, with two companies of Col. Garrard's regiment. The rebels were very effectually cleared out. Capt. Maret has not been heard from since the engagement, but it is presumed that he took to the brush when the overpowering force of Col. Scott came up, and is now safe.

A DIFFICULT MOVE.—Col. Garrard had charge of one hundred wagons to be moved from Barboursville to Cumberland Gap, a few days ago. The enemy was all around him, and yet by a series of skillful marches he succeeded in getting the whole supply through. He had to pass immediately through the country infested by the Louisiana cavalry. That he succeeded is almost miraculous.

A detachment of soldiers passed down on yesterday afternoon's train with eleven prisoners—Morgan's men, who were wounded in the Cynthia fight and taken.

Major General H. G. Wright of this Department, arrived in our city last evening, as the guest of Gov. Robinson.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

FORT DONELSON, Aug. 25, via CAIRO, Aug. 25.

Companies A, B, G and H, of the 71st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, under the command of Maj. J. H. Hart, were attacked at 3 o'clock this P. M., by the rebel forces under command of Colonel Woodward, the same that took Clarksville.

The enemy made a bold and desperate charge, but were repulsed by our men.

Every commissioned, non-commissioned officer and private did his duty nobly. It would be invidious to mention names where all did so well. Yet, without disparaging other officers, I must mention Major Hart, whose gallantry has won the praise of all.

The loss of the enemy we have not learned. Their killed and wounded will not, I think, fall short of thirty, and perhaps go beyond it. We lost, none.

Colonel Woodward's horse was killed under him, and his saddle and pistols are now in our possession. The rebels sent a flag of truce previous to the attack, demanding our surrender. When the question was put to our officers, every man voted no. It is reported that their force consisted of four hundred and fifty infantry and three hundred and thirty-five cavalry, with two field pieces.

Further particulars soon.

A. L. MCKINNEY,  
Chaplain 71st O. V.

## Glorious Achievement—The Home Guards at Work—Rebel Recruit Di-Perse.

We learn through the driver of the stage that there was a fight night before last between some three hundred rebel recruits, six miles beyond Danville, on Mr. John Shelly's farm, and sixty Home Guards. We mentioned in our yesterday's paper that many recruits, either to avoid the draft or for the purpose of partaking of the delights of plunder, which Morgan and his men have inculcated as the height of chivalry, were hurrying on to the Tennessee border. A party numbering, it is said, three hundred passed up through Anderson and Mercer into Boyle, and stopped just on the edge of Lincoln. They are supposed to have comprised all of those who went from Oldham, Spencer, Nelson, and the adjoining counties.

As they passed through Mercer, some of the Home Guard boys heard of it, and determined to follow them. When they reached Danville, the information was given to the gallant Capt. Al. Chiles, who gathered 42 men from Danville, making his force in all 62, and at about dusk followed after them. At about 12 at night he came upon them encamped in what is known as the John Shelly farm, and commenced firing at once. It was a complete surprise. Three of the rebels were killed outright, eight wounded, and five taken prisoners. On our side one, a young man from Harrodsburg, was killed. The rebels were completely dispersed—scattering in every direction. Capt. Chiles and his men were after them, and doubtless has taken many more ere this.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Bulletin has information from a gentleman who left the Rappahannock yesterday morning that our troops had frequent skirmishes with the rebels while falling back from the Rapids. The enemy having failed in this, hurried toward their forces with impetuosity and strove to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's ford. Gen. Pope orders up Banks and Reno to aid Sigel, and the enemy is again repulsed, and moves high up the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded I have not learned.

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PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Bulletin has

**HARTFORD**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, . . . . .	\$38,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, . . . . .	62,680 89
Cash loaned on call, . . . . .	30,000 00
	\$131,029 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, . . . . .	70,228 59
Real Estate, unincumbered (cash value,) . . . . .	15,000 00
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, . . . . .	250,852 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, . . . . .	200,225 00
96 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, . . . . .	107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, . . . . .	40,300 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, . . . . .	16,750 00
Harford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, . . . . .	56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents, market value, . . . . .	36,625 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, . . . . .	2,140 00
Total assets, . . . . .	\$932,709 59
Total Liabilities, . . . . .	66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,

May 18, '60-tf. Frankfort, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES MOORE, who killed and murdered Columbus Perkins on the 2d day of March, 1862, in the county of Simpson, has made his escape, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Jas. Moore, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 29th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

E. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James Moore is 35 years old; 5 feet 10 inches in height; weighs 150 pounds; very red complexion; black hair; cross eyed; and rather intelligent and sprightly. [April 30, 1862-3m.]

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailer of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches tall; heavy set; hair, dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scion on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man. May 30, 1862-w&t&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LOGAN LIGMAN, who is under indictment in the Rockcastle Circuit Court for the murder of John H. Hickgoombeth, has made his escape, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Logan Ligman to the Jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 7th day of November, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Logan Ligman is 35 years old; blue eyes; very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high, with a scar over his right eye, about two inches long.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

**SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!**  
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

**AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.**

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE  
Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,  
Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,  
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,  
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,  
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,  
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,  
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,  
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,  
That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

IT WILL MEND BONE, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue." —N. Y. Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house." —N. Y. Express.

"It is always ready; this commands it to everybody." —Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water." —Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.  
\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

OF  
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,  
(Sole Manufacturers.)

78 WILLIAM STREET,  
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.

Important to Builders.

Important to Railroad Companies.

Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Factories, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on Public Buildings generally Government Buildings, &c., by the principal BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect a FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA and INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE, and when finished forms a perfectly FIRE PROOF surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT, COLD or STORMS, SHRINKING OF ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid Gutta Percha Cement, For Coating Metals of all Kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and for Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all Kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION KNOWN which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of weather.

We will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1860-tf.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., OF EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and quality, for sale at

GRAY & TODD'S.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements.

ment with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and permanent business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

Sole Manufacturers,

Wholesale Warehouse, 78 William Street,

Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application.

Oct. 16, 1861-ly.

LEON LAMM, SAMUEL LAMM,

Baltimore, Maryland. Parkersburg, Virginia,

LAMM & BRO.,

HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE" on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM

their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market.

[Aug. 19, 1861-ly.]

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM